

fructifero accrescente, lobis ascendentibus vel divergentibus ad 5 mm. longis; pedicellis 0.5–1 mm. longis; corolla 4 mm. longa inconspicua, lobis ad 1 mm. longis linearibus, sinibus latis obtusis saepe plicatis; tubo corollae imam ad basim et paullo sub apice angustissimo (ca. 0.5 mm. crasso) infra medium crassissimo ca. 0.8 mm. crasso, extus sparse strigoso, intus glaberrimo et ca. 0.3 mm. supra basim minute appendiculato; antheris ca. 0.5 mm. longis subsessilibus lanceo-ovoideis ad 1 mm. supra basim tubo corollae affixis, apicem versus attenuatis, supra medium puberulentis, apice non-cohaerentibus; ovario ca. 0.3 mm. alto glabro hemisphaerico vel subovoideo, stylo ca. 0.3 mm. longo coronato; stigmatibus elongato ca. 0.6 mm. longo (disco stigmatibus quam basi appendiculae sterilis paullo crassiore), sub maturitate fructus ut videtur sessili; fructu 2.5–3 mm. lato ca. 1.2 mm. alto subquadrilobato; nuculis 4, dorso valde convexis reticulato-rugosis, pilis sparsis erectis curvatis ornatis, ventre angulatis utrisque faciebus impressionibus circularibus notatis.

MICHOACAN: on cliffs at Mal Paso, dist. Huetamo, Oct. 2, 1935, *Hinton 8514* (TYPE, Gray Herb.).

An extraordinarily distinct species differing widely in gross habit and technical fruiting and floral characters from all of its congeners known to me. In general aspect it is more suggestive of a small fruiting plant of *Spigelia Humboldtiana* C. & S. than it is of other species of *Heliotropium*. The minute tubular corolla with linear lobes separated by broad obtuse sinus, and its reticulate-rugose nutlets, are certainly unusual if not unique in the genus.

Heliotropium (§ *Orthostachys*) **Karwinskyi**, sp. nov.

Frutex 5–10 dm. altus laxe ramosissimus; ramulis gracilibus fragilibus saepe brevibus, internodiis 1–15 mm. longis; foliis numerosis alternis 3–5 cm. longis 1.5–3.5 mm. latis medium versus latioribus, utrinque gradatim attenuatis, basi cuneatis ca. 1 mm. longe petiolatis, supra obscure viridibus medio-sulcatis pilis appressis e basi pustulato erumpentibus plus minusve vestitis, subtus mediocostatis sed enervatis dense pallideque strigosis, margine anguste revolutis; cymulis racemosis gracillimis ramulos terminantibus pluribus (2–4) simplicibus vel dichotomis 1–4 cm. longis laxifloris minute (0.3–1 mm. longe) bracteatis; floribus fructiferis 1–8 mm. longe distantibus; floribus sub anthesi minutis ca. 1.7–2 mm. longis, 0–0.8 mm. longe pedicellatis, lobis calycis triangulari-ovatis subaequalibus haud imbricatis; corolla late cylindrica 1.5–2 mm. longa calycem paulo superante inconspicua, extus supra basim pallide strigosa, intus medium versus puberulenta, lobis perbrevibus rotundis ca.

0.3 mm. longis latioribus quam latis; antheris cuneato-sagittatis ad 0.5 mm. supra basim corollae affixis subsessilibus, apice acutis puberulentis haud cohaerentibus; ovario ovoideo-globoso ca. 0.6 mm. longo sub anthesi glabro; stylo cylindrico ca. 0.3 mm. longo; stigmatibus glabro crassiusculo disciformi quam columna styli subduplo latiore (2-3-plo latiore quam longo) appendicula elongata sterili destituto; fructu 2.5-3 mm. diametro depresso 1-1.4 mm. alto conspicue albo-hispido; nuculis 4 dorso convexis intus angulatis.

TAMAULIPAS: Cumbre de Santiaguillo, frutex 2-3 pedalis, in frigidiusculis, Dec. (?), 1842, *Karwinsky 646* (TYPE, Leningrad; frag. Gray Herb.).

This is an unusually distinct species and one for which I can suggest no very close relative. In gross aspect it most suggests *H. uninerve* Urban, but it is certainly not closely related to that Haitian plant. The very small broadly cylindrical corolla with poorly developed broad erect or incurved lobes, the short thick discoid stigma devoid of a well developed sterile appendage, the free narrowly sagittate anthers, the very slender inconspicuously bracted inflorescence, etc., set *H. Karwinskyi* off from all known species. The type was collected about 50 km. southwest of Victoria in western Tamaulipas.

***Heliotropium Genovefae*, sp. nov.**

Planta fruticulosa; caulibus pluribus fistulosis laxè sparseque ramosis 3-5 dm. longis 2-3 mm. crassis fuscis subvelutinis (villosulis et plus minusve glanduliferis) internodiis 1-6 cm. longis; foliis conspicuis pilis brevibus erectis e basi bulbosa erumpentibus dense obsitis, in nervis villosulis; lamina folii ovato-lanceolata vel oblongo-lanceolata 5-11 cm. longa 2.5-5 cm. lata, apice acuta, basi obtusa, infra medium latiore deinde in petiolum 1-2 cm. longum gracilem abrupte contracta, subtus pallidiore costa et nervis pinnatis (ca. 6-jugis) evidenter notatis; cymis scorpioideis terminalibus solitariis vel geminatis densifloribus ebracteatis, maturitate 2-6 cm. longis 1-4 cm. longe pedunculatis; calyce sub anthesi 2-2.2 mm. longo sessili basim versus in lobos oblongo-lanceolatos 0.3-0.4 mm. latos apice acutos diviso; corolla purpurascens ad 7 mm. longa extus villosa intus glaberrima, limbo ad 6 mm. diametro, tubo 4-5 mm. longo e parte basali 2 mm. longa et 1 mm. crassa sursum ampliato apicem versus 2 mm. crasso, lobis rotundis 2 mm. longis et 2.5-3 mm. latis; antheris elongatis lineari-oblongis 2 mm. longis apice inconspicue apiculatis glabris haud cohaerentibus ad 2 mm. supra basim tubi corollae affixis; ovario sub anthesi glabro ca. 0.6 mm. crasso et alto; stylo ca. 0.4 mm. longo in stigma breve ca. 0.3 mm. crassum et 0.1-0.2 mm. altum

abrupte expanso: fructu ellipsoideo-ovoideo 3-4 mm. longo 2-2.7 mm. crasso infra medium crassiore velutino plus minusve glandulifero fusco, maturitate in nuculas 2 biloculares biovulatas disrupto, stylo ut videtur sessili coronato.

HAITI: vicinity of Port à L'Ecu, low thickets on coastal plateau east of bay; fl. purplish, March 15-17, 1929, *Emery C. & Genevieve M. Leonard 13851* (TYPE, U. S. Nat. Herb. no. 1,452,440; ISOTYPE, Gray Herb.).

This is apparently a member of the section COCHRANEA and is the first one to be described from the West Indies. In the structure of its nutlets it agrees with *H. molle* (Torr.) Johnst. of the desert plateau of northern Mexico and adjacent Texas and is probably most closely related to that species. Its more slender loosely branched habit, slenderly petiolate, more elongate, non-crisped leaves and smaller corollas quickly distinguish it from the Mexican plant. In habit it suggests the other Mexican member of the section COCHRANEA, *H. macrostachyum* (DC.) Hemsl., but that plant has one or more infertile cavities supplementing the two seminiferous cells present in each nutlet. The species is named in honor of Mrs. Leonard who discovered the plant while collecting with her husband in Haiti.

Coldenia canescens DC., var. **pulchella** var. nov.

Planta a varietate typica differt corolla duplo majore 9-12 mm. longa, limbo 5-8 mm. diametro.

ARIZONA (Yuma County): Kofa Mts., 1700 ft., March 24, 1933, *Shreve 6257* (TYPE, Gray Herb.); Castle Dome, Sept. 17, 1929, *Jones 25015* (G); rocky hillside near Stone Cabin on Dome-Quartzite road (north end of Castle Dome Mts.), March 23, 1933, *Wiggins 6616* (G). CALIFORNIA (Imperial Co.): Mesquite Station (west base of Chocolate Mts.), March 25, 1881, *Parish 755* (G); prostrate in dry stony soil at head of wash to 4-S Ranch, northeast of Ogilby, Chocolate Mts., April 6, 1932, *Munz & Hitchcock 12181* (G); 4-S Pass, Chocolate Mts., a few rods west of pass in rough rocky terrain, a low compact shrub about 4 inches tall, April 16, 1935, *Peirson* (G).

This variety is known only in extreme southwestern Arizona and, across the Colorado River, in adjacent California. This area includes some of the hottest and most arid desert in the United States. The var. *pulchella* not only has the corollas larger than in the typical variety, but has them also more intensely colored. The fruit, which is entirely glabrous, is indistinguishable from that of *C. canescens*.

Plagiobothrys californicus Greene, var. **fulvescens** Johnston, Contr. Gray Herb. 68: 74 (1923).

Plagiobothrys micranthus Nelson, Am. Jour. Bot. 25: 115 (1938).

ARIZONA: moist creek bank, Prescott, April 28, 1925, *Nelson 10232* (TYPE of *P. micranthus*, Laramie); White House Canyon, below recreation area, Santa Rita Mts., fl. white, about 4500 ft., April 14, 1928, *Graham 3538* (G); Soldiers Canyon trail below Vails Corral, Santa Catalina Mts., fl. white, April 12, 1928, *Graham 3462* (G).

I have had the privilege of examining the type of *P. micranthus* Nels. and find it conspecific with the two above cited collections made by Graham. All three collections are thoroughly typical of *P. californicus* var. *fulvescens*, a form characteristic of the western borders of the Colorado and Mohave deserts and heretofore unreported from Arizona. In gross aspect *P. californicus* var. *fulvescens* is very similar to the relatively common Arizonan *P. Pringlei* Greene. It differs from this latter species in its unstalked, distinct nutlets and in its slightly less elongate calyx. I suspect that *P. californicus* var. *fulvescens* may be more common in Arizona than the few collections at hand seem to indicate. Perhaps collectors, mistaking it for *P. Pringlei*, have failed to collect it.

Plagiobothrys infectivus, sp. nov.

Herba annua e radice gracili palari purpureo-tincta oriens; caulibus saltem basim versus purpureo-tinctis erectis vel ascendentibus solitariis vel pluribus 1-3.5 dm. longis ramos ascendentis saepe 1-2 gerentibus cum pilis gracilibus subappressis et pilis rigidioribus erectis villosulo-hispidis; foliis infimis plus minusve congestis sed vix rosulatis sub anthesi subdeciduis; foliis caulinis oblongis vel oblongo-linearibus sessilibus 4-10 mm. latis 1.5-6 cm. longis, apice obtusis vel subrotundis, basi obtusis vel attenuatis, supra villosis, subtus pallidioribus pilis sparsioribus aliquantum rigidioribus ornatis, margine et costa purpureo-tinctis; inflorescentia conspicue foliaceo-bracteata saepe solitaria elongata saepe 1-2 dm. longa; floribus extra-axillaribus; corolla alba 4-4.5 mm. longa, limbo ca. 2.5 mm. diametro, lobis ovatis ca. 0.8 mm. latis ascendentibus; calyce sub anthesi extus brunneo-hispidulo, intus albedo-villoso, fere ad basim lobato, lobis lineari-lanceolatis; calyce fructifero ca. 4 mm. crasso 1-2 mm. longe pedicellato, lobis lanceolatis 4-5 mm. longis suberectis; nuculis 4 late compresseque ovoideis 2.5-3.5 mm. longis nuculis *P. julvi* similibus.

CALIFORNIA: "San Luis Obispo and Monterey counties," 1899, *Jared 28* (G); Lower Hospital Canyon, San Joaquin Co., April 1938, *Hoover 3067* (TYPE, Gray Herb.); lower end of Corral Hollow, San Joaquin Co.,

April 1937, *Hoover 1744* (G); 2 mi. east of Midway, San Joaquin Co., March 1932, *Mason 6829* (G); near Madison, Yolo Co., April 1902, *Heller & Brown* (G); Colusa County, May 1884, *Curran* (G).

This plant has the calyx, corolla, and fruit of *P. fulvus* var. *campestris*, and the type of inflorescence and growth-habit of *P. canescens*. The base of the stem, the root, the midrib and margins of the leaves, and commonly even the calyx-margins, are charged with abundant purple dye. In *P. fulvus* of Chile, and in the coarser but otherwise similar Californian var. *campestris*, the stems spring from a rather well developed and persistent basal leaf-rosette and produce, usually forked, definite scorpioid cymes which are devoid of bracts or rarely produce only one or two near their base. The basal rosette in *P. infectivus* is poorly developed and short lived. The inflorescence is not well differentiated from the leafy stem, as is the case in *P. fulvus*. The flowers are produced along elongate branches with numerous interspersed leafy bracts and accordingly seem to be scattered along leafy stems. This type of inflorescence is exactly that of *P. canescens*. The gross habit of *P. infectivus* and *P. canescens* is very similar. The deeply lobed calyx and the nutlet with an annulate scar, however, quickly distinguish *P. infectivus* from that species.

Plagiobothrys myosotoides (Lehm.) Brand, Pflanzenr. [Heft 97] IV. 252²: 108 (1931).

Lithospermum myosotoides Lehm. Asperif. 319 (1818).

Lithospermum tinctorium R. & P. Fl. Peruv. 4, tab. 114 (1799); not Linn. (1753).

Plagiobothrys tinctorius Gray, Proc. Am. Acad. 20: 283 (1885); Johnston, Contr. Gray Herb. 78: 80 (1927).

CALIFORNIA: ridge between Isabel Valley and Arroyo Bayo, Mt. Hamilton Range, Santa Clara Co., in loose shale under dense chaparral, 2500 ft., April 28, 1935, *C. W. & H. K. Sharsmith 1893* (G); Big Sandy Valley, east base of Black Mt., Fresno Co., May 17, 1938, *R. F. Hoover 3465* (G).

The two Californian collections above cited have been compared with a large series of *P. myosotoides* from South America and agree so closely with the austral material, in all technical details and intangibles of habit, etc., that I am confident that they must represent that species, heretofore unreported from North America. In South America typical *P. myosotoides* ranges in Chile from the prov. of Bio Bio north to Coquimbo (lat. 30°-38°), usually well below 5000 ft. alt. It reappears further north, and naturally at higher altitudes (10-15000 ft.) in middle-western and southern Peru and adjacent Bolivia (lat. 11°-17°). The two Cali-

fornian stations, one in the South Coast Ranges about 8 miles east of Mt. Hamilton Observatory, and the other in the Sierran foothills, 20–25 miles northeast of Fresno, are in areas which have been given a careful botanical exploration only recently. Neither are areas in which a recently introduced plant from Chile might be expected to appear. I am forced to the opinion that *P. myosotoides* is a native of California, but rare, local and only recently detected. It is another addition to the list of Californian borages which have an immediate close relative in Chile and Argentina or which divide their range between California and in these South American countries; e.g., *Coldenia Nuttallii*, *Cryptantha circumscissa*, *Plag. fulvus* var. *campestris* (var. *typica* in Chile), *Plag. acanthocarpus* (*P. gracilis* in Chile), *Plag. californicus* (*P. collinus* in Chile), *Pectocarya pusilla*, *Pectocarya linearis* var. *ferocula*, *Amsinckia tessellata*, etc.

Among the Californian species *P. myosotoides* is most closely related to *P. Torreyi* Gray. It is a more slender and erect plant with slightly smaller fruit and much more roughened nutlets. The nutlets of *P. Torreyi* have the back marked by broad smooth low-convex transverse ridges which are usually separated by parallel lineate grooves. In *P. myosotoides* the back of the nutlet is usually roughened by narrow crests and papillae, and the ridges are more irregular and usually separated by broad irregular interspaces. Both species have the herbage charged with a purple dye. *Plagiobothrys Torreyi* is a montane plant, of the Yellow Pine Belt. *Plagiobothrys myosotoides*, in California, comes from much lower altitudes in the chaparral. The two species are certainly closely related. Typical *P. myosotoides* differs from *P. Torreyi* in habit, but *P. verrucosus* of Patagonia (which perhaps may be no more than a variety of *P. myosotoides*) has exactly the habit of *P. Torreyi* and its var. *difusus*, and has less roughened nutlets than *P. myosotoides* though these never become as smooth and as regularly marked as in the Californian *P. Torreyi*. In this group of species exact definition of species has become difficult.

The group connects with *P. tenellus* (Nutt) Gray through *P. shastensis* Greene. The basal constriction of the nutlet, producing the characteristic cruciform nutlets of *P. tenellus*, is usually present in *P. shastensis*, but it is usually less pronounced and may rarely be almost absent. The herbage varies in the amount of purple dye present. It is one of the dye-stained forms of *P. shastensis*, having weakly constricted nutlets, which was described as *P. Torreyi* var. *perplexans* Johnston. This latter variety had best go into the synonymy of *P. shastensis*.

Mention should be made of an unnamed plant immediately related to

P. myosotoides, which was recently collected by John Thomas Howell at The Pinacles, San Benito Co., 1937, no. 12905, and at Santa Lucia Camp, Santa Lucia Mts., Monterey Co., 1936, no. 2416. These are plants having the dye-stained herbage, the slender branching habit, and the nutlets of *P. myosotoides*. In fact they differ only by having the calyx armed with uncinatè bristles. The collections came from opposite sides of the Salinas Valley. The uncinatè hairs are not developed in the South American forms of *P. myosotoides* and, furthermore, are probably unique in the genus. Consequently this plant, otherwise similar to *P. myosotoides*, can not be an introduction from South America, and if it is native to California I can not see why the collections of *P. myosotoides* from Santa Clara and Fresno counties can not be accepted as native also.

***Cryptantha dissita*, sp. nov.**

Herba annua erecta 5–25 cm. alta; caulibus simplicibus vel non raro medium versus ramulos ascendentes breves 1–2 gerentibus, villosohispidis, pilis gracilibus haud pungentibus 0.5–1 mm. longis erectis et appressis; foliis oblongis ligulatis vel lineari-oblongis 6–20 mm. longis 2–3 mm. latis utrinque villosohispidis, supremis paullo reductis, infimis subcongestis, reliquis 3–15 mm. distantibus; pilis folii 1–1.5 mm. longis gracilibus saepe curvatis griseis haud abundantibus erectis vel ascendentibus e basi subbulbosa orientibus; cymis ternatis ebracteatis pedunculum nudum 1–6 cm. longum terminantibus 3–10 cm. longis; floribus numerosis, maturitate 5–15 mm. distantibus; corolla alba, limbo 4–6 mm. diametro, tubo (in sicco brunneo) ca. 2 mm. longo, lobis calycis floriferi aequilongo; calycibus fructiferis 5–6 mm. longis basim versus 2–2.5 mm. crassis, lobis supra nuculis conniventibus deinde erectis vel ascendentibus, costa incrassata pilis 1–2.5 mm. longis rigidis pungentibus 5–10 e basi bulbosa orientibus armata, alibi praesertim marginem versus loborum villosis (pilis 0.5–1 mm. longis adpressis); ovulis 4; nuculis 1–4 (saepe 2–4), abaxialari semper maturante, 2–2.5 mm. longis laevibus nitidis maculatis 2.5-plo longioribus quam latis, dorso convexis, latere rotundis, ventre subplanis vel late obtusis, sulco omnino clauso imam ad basim late furcato; gynobasi ca. 1 mm. longo; stylo apicem nuculi distincte attingente vel breviter sed distincte superante.

CALIFORNIA (Lake County): hills about Scotts Valley, 6 mi. north-west of Lakeport, May 30, 1902, *J. P. Tracy 1744* (G); near foot of grade west of Lakeport, May 1, 1938, *M. S. Baker 8956* (TYPE, Gray Herb.); on Hopland highway a few miles west of Lakeport, May 5, 1934, *M. S. Baker 7648* (G); near Lakeport, May 1, 1930, *M. S. Baker 4939* (G).

The three collections by M. S. Baker, above cited, came from a single locality where the plant is locally very common on a tuffaceous outcrop of about an acre in extent. Growing with this *Cryptantha*, and also confined to this outcrop, are a number of plants with disrupted ranges along the inner Coast Ranges. The *Cryptantha* is evidently related to that variable plant of west-central California, south of San Francisco Bay, which I have called *C. hispidissima* Greene. It differs in its erect sparingly branched stems, its subequal leaves which tend to be congested below, its conspicuous corollas, and its well formed naked terminal ternate cymes which are projected above the leaves on a naked peduncle. This proposed species is obviously an outlying relative of *C. hispidissima*, local in a special habitat over a hundred miles north of the range of that more southern species.

Cryptantha hispidula Greene ex Baker, West Amer. P. 2: 10 (1903), nomen; Brand, Pflanzenr. [Heft 97] IV. 252: 60 (1931).

CALIFORNIA. N a p a C o . : Knoxville, colonies on rocky slopes, May 8, 1903, *C. F. Baker 2966* (G, ISOTYPE); about 2 mi. north of Knoxville on road to Lower Lake, April 1936, *M. S. Baker 8172*; Pope Creek, on serpentine hill on road near Pope Valley, April 1937, *M. S. Baker 7816*; Pope Valley road near Pope Valley, 1936, *M. S. Baker 8758* (G); serpentine east of Pope Valley along road to Monticello, April 1938, *M. S. Baker 8939*. C o l u s a C o . : serpentine hill along Highway no. 20 (Clearlake to Williams), May 17, 1937, *M. S. Baker 8656* (G). S o n o m a C o . : near entrance to Sulphur Creek Canyon near highway, 1934 and 1936, *M. S. Baker 7775* and *8608* (G). L a k e C o . : Binkley Ranch, between Cobb Mt. and Adams Springs, June 25, 1933, *Jussel* (G); serpentine hill a few miles east of Middletown, along highway, 1935, *M. S. Baker 8128*; dry slope of lava-gravel, 3 mi. north of Middletown on road to Lower Lake, May 1935, *Clausen 1035* (G); a mile east of Lower Lake near highway, April 1934, *M. S. Baker 7764* (G); summit of ridge west of Leesville, Colusa Co., in gravel among chaparral, 2000 ft., May 1919, *Heller 13124* (G).

The name *Cryptantha hispidula* Greene was first published in a list of exsiccatae distributed by C. F. Baker and subsequently appeared on the printed specimen-label associated with his no. 2966 which had been collected near Knoxville, Napa County. Greene never published a description of this species. Brand, finding the unpublished name on Baker's specimen at Berlin, adopted the name and described three varieties of this species, namely, the var. *cu-hispidula* (including *Baker 2966* from Napa Co. and *Elmer 3936* and *Eastwood 67a* from Santa Barbara Co.),

the var. *Elmeri* (from Washington and Oregon), and finally the var. *Abramsii* (based upon *C. Abramsii* Johnst. from near San Pedro, Los Angeles Co.). I have accepted *Baker 2966* as the obvious type of *Cryptantha hispidula* Greene ex Brand. The collections from Santa Barbara are *C. Clevelandii* var. *florosa* Johnst. The specimens cited under the var. *Elmeri* Brand, represent forms of *C. Hendersonii* (Nels.) Piper having a single polished nutlet. The var. *Abramsii* is a synonym of *C. Clevelandii* Greene.

The species, *C. hispidula*, replaces *C. Clevelandii* Greene and *C. hispidissima* Greene in the North Coast Ranges. These two relatives of *C. hispidula* are known only from the region south of San Francisco Bay. From them *C. hispidula* differs in its short style, which never reaches to the tip of the nutlets, in the very short inconspicuous hairs of the stem, which are never distinctly bristly, and in the consistently dimerous or trimerous slender elongate cymes. The species seems to be a plant of serpentine. Dr. Milo S. Baker writes me, "regarding the influence of serpentine on the borage flora of the North Bay counties. I know of only two species that seem to have a definite serpentine habitat. These are *C. hispidula* and *Allocarya tenera*. In Lake and Napa counties one may confidently expect to find *C. hispidula* somewhere on a serpentine outcrop. As for *A. tenera* I have collected it only in two localities and both of these are serpentine."

Cryptantha spithamaea, sp. nov.

Herba annua erecta 5–20 cm. alta; ramis numerosis ascendentibus saepe simplicibus 1–2 mm. crassis plus minusve brunnescentibus cum pilis 0.4–1 mm. longis plerumque appressis haud abundanter vestitis; foliis firmiusculis lineari-oblongatis vel linearibus 5–15 mm. longis 1–3 mm. latis, utrinque pilis saepe e pustulis orientibus appressis haud abundantibus vestitis, inferioribus oppositis mox deciduis majoribus 1–10 mm. distantibus, superioribus quam inferioribus dimidio minoribus saepe angustioribus; cymulis scorpioideis 3–6 cm. longis geminatis ebracteatis 1–2 cm. longe pedunculatis vel solitariis, floribus inferioribus bracteatis; floribus ut videtur uniseriatis, superioribus congestis, inferioribus non raro ad 1 cm. distantibus; corolla alba, limbo 1.5–2 mm. diametro, tubo ca. 2 mm. longo lobis calycis aequilongo; calycibus fructiferis strictis vel stricte ascendentibus 3–5 mm. longis, lobis linearibus quam nuculis saepe duplo longioribus, in costa pilis rigidis curvatis vel sinuosis armatis alibi pilis gracilibus mollibus appressis vestitis, apice erectis vel maturitate plus minusve divergentibus; ovulis 4, abaxiali semper maturante; nuculis 1 vel rariter 2 lanceoideis 2–2.5 mm. longis

laevibus nitidis, basi truncatis, apice acuminatis, dorso convexis, ventre obtusis, sulco clauso imam ad basim in areolam triangularem aperto; gynobasi ca. 1.5 mm. alto; stylo ca. 0.5 mm. longo, ad 0.5 mm. infra apicem nuculae attingente.

CALIFORNIA. Mariposa Co.: 3 mi. northwest of Coulterville, locally quite abundant on serpentine, May 16, 1937, *R. F. Hoover 2169* (TYPE, Gray Herb.); 2 mi. northwest of Coulterville, May 9, 1938, *Hoover 3394* (G). Tuolumne Co.: near Moccasin Creek near power-house, May 9, 1938, *Hoover 3388* (G); 3 mi. south of Chinese Camp, May 9, 1938, *Hoover 3380* (G).

This species is a member of the *Leiocarpae* and is probably most closely related to *C. hispidula* Greene of the serpentine areas of the inner North Coast Ranges. It is the only member of its group known from the Sierran foothills. From *C. hispidula* it differs in its solitary or geminate spikes and more elongate calyx-lobes. The plants are smaller and more abundantly and strictly branched.

***Cryptantha Ganderi*, sp. nov.**

Herba annua e basi ramosa 1–4 dm. alta; ramis dichotome ramosis pilis saepe 1–2 mm. longis divaricatis munitis; foliis elongatis angustis 2–5 cm. longis 2–3 mm. latis, apicem versus aliquantum attenuatis, apice saepe obtusis, utrinque hispidis; pilis 1–2 mm. longis ascendentibus vel erectis saepe e basi pustulato-bulbosa orientibus; cymis scorpioideis solitariis terminalibus vel ex axillis foliorum caulinarum superiorum orientibus ebracteatis 5–15 cm. longis maturitate laxifloris; corolla alba inconspicua 2.5 mm. longa; calycibus subsessilibus sub anthesi 2–5 mm. longis mox accrescentibus fructiferis 6–10 mm. longis; lobis maturitate linearibus rigidis costatis, infra medium conspicue (2.5 mm. longe) flavescenteque hispidis, supra nuculis conniventibus deinde erectis vel divergentibus; ovulis 4, saepissime 3 abortis; nuculis laevibus vel obscurissime et sparsissime subrugulosis nitidis plus minusve maculatis solitariis vel raro duobus lanceoideis acuminatis 1.5–2 mm. longis, dorso convexis, margine rotundis, ventre late obtusis vel rotundis, sulco clauso basim versus saepe in areolam triangularem parvam apertam furcato; gynobasi 1–1.5 mm. longo; stylo ca. 0.5 mm. longo ad 0.8–1 mm. infra apicem nuculae attingente.

CALIFORNIA: near school at Borego Valley, Larrea-Franseria association, 500 ft. alt., April 15, 1938, *Frank Gander 5328* (TYPE, Gray Herb.); Borego Spring, San Diego County, April 9, 1932, *Epling & Robinson* (G). BAJA CALIFORNIA: sandy wash 23 miles east of Pozo Aleman on road to Barril, March 3, 1935, *Wiggins 7844* (G). SONORA:

22 miles south of Sonoyta on road to Punta Peñasco, semistabilized dunes with *Abronia*, March 14, 1936, *Keck 4163* (G).

A desert relative of the characteristically coastal *C. Clevelandii*. It is readily distinguished by its larger nutlets, much accrescent calyx, and very slender elongate calyx-lobes. The abaxial nutlet is always developed and is usually twice the length of the gynobase. The style reaches up to only $2/3$ to $3/5$ the height of the nutlet.

***Cryptantha Wigginsii*, sp. nov.**

Herba annua laxe ascender ramosa 1–2 dm. alta; caulibus 1–2 mm. crassis, pilis 0.5–1 mm. longis saepe appressis falcatis inconspicue sparse vestitis; foliis 1–4 cm. longis 1.8–4 mm. latis linearibus vel lineari-oblongis, pilis appressis rectis utrinque vestitis, apice obtusis; cymulis scorpioideis simplicibus bracteis foliaceis 1–2 ornatis densifloris 1–3 mm. longe pedunculatis; calycibus subsessilibus fructiferis ca. 4 mm. longis, lobis costatis infra medium ca. 0.7 mm. latis apicem obtusum versus 0.3 mm. latis, in costa pilos e basi bulboso-pustulata orientes rigidos divaricatos 1–2 mm. longos gerentibus, alibi pilos gracillimos appressos gerentibus; corolla alba, tubo ca. 2 mm. longo 1 mm. crasso lobis calycis subaequilongo, limbo 3–3.5 mm. diametro; nuculis 1–4 ca. 2.1 mm. longis 0.9 mm. latis homomorphis (nucula abaxiali subpersistente) cinereis plus minusve maculatis, basi truncatis, apice acutis, margine infra medium acutis et supra medium rotundis, dorso convexis supra medium dense verrucosis vel congeste sinuateque rugulosis subopacis et infra medium laevibus nitidis, ventre apicem versus verrucosis alibi laevibus et nitidis; sulco clauso imam ad basim abrupte furcato; gynobasi 1.3 mm. longo; stylo ca. 0.4 mm. longo ca. 0.2 mm. infra apicem nuculae attingente.

BAJA CALIFORNIA: Rancho Cuevas, 18 mi. south of Tia Juana, gentle slope along ocean, very rocky red-clay soil, April 2, 1931, *Ira L. Wiggins 5107* (TYPE, Gray Herb.).

This is probably a relative of *C. Clevelandii* Greene but is readily distinguished from that species and allies by its roughened nutlets. Below the middle the back of the nutlet is smooth lustrous and somewhat mottled. Above the middle the back is roughened by minute wart-like tuberculations or by low sinuous ridges resulting from the confluence of the warts. There are 4 ovules and all frequently mature into nutlets. The abaxial nutlet is always present. The scorpioid cymes are solitary or rarely geminate and are always leafy bracted towards the base.

***Cryptantha Clokeyi*, sp. nov.**

Herba annua 10–15 cm. alta erecta; caulibus solitariis praesertim

medium versus longe ascenderet ramosis, pilos 0.5–1.3 mm. longos graciles rigidiusculos caulis basim versus erectos alibi appressos gerentibus; foliis lineari-lanceolatis crassiusculis infimis plus minusve congestis 2–3 cm. longis 2 mm. latis, supremis conspicue reductis, medianis 1–3 cm. distantibus, faciebus laminae pilos 0.7–1.5 mm. longos erectos vel appressos saepe (praesertim faciebus superioribus) e pustulis manifestis erumpentes gerentibus; cymis 3–6 cm. longis solitariis vel geminatis, floribus perspicue uniseriatis inferioribus ad 5–9 mm. distantibus, infimis bracteis subulatis 5–10 mm. longis oppositis; corolla alba, limbo (lobis ascendentibus) 2 mm. diametro, tubo ca. 2 mm. longo quam lobis calycis linearibus 0.5–1 mm. brevioribus; calycibus fructiferis 7–10 mm. longis 1–2 mm. longe pedicellatis; lobis lanceolatis longe attenuatis quam nuculis 2–3-plo longioribus (basim versus usque ad 2 mm. latis, supra medium minus quam 0.6 mm. latis) supra nuculos conniventibus deinde erectis vel curvato-ascendentibus, plus minusve costatis in costa pilis gracilibus 2–3 mm. longis ornatis reliquo pilis numerosis adpressis praesertim marginem versus villosis; nuculis 4 aequalibus triangulari-ovatis ca. 2 mm. latis et 3 mm. longis minute granulatis et conspicue papillatis vel tuberculatis, apice acutis, basi truncatis, dorso convexis, margine angulatis vix incrassatis, ventre obtusis; sulco clauso vel aperto basim versus late furcato; gynobasi apicem nucularum vix attingente; stylo nuculas evidenter superante.

CALIFORNIA: north of Barstow, San Bernardino Co., 2800 ft., April 25, 1935, *I. W. Clokey & E. Ganderson 6859* (TYPE, Gray Herb.).

A very distinct species belonging to the Muricatae and perhaps most closely related to *C. Hooveri* Johnst. of the Sierran foothills of central California. The new species differs in its much coarser habit, elongate cymes of much larger flowers, broad leaves, larger and more elongate nutlets, and protruding style. The gross habit of *C. Clokeyi* suggests a very coarse form of *C. nevadensis* var. *rigida* Johnst. The coarse broad nutlets of *C. Clokeyi*, however, are very different from the slender attenuate nutlets of *C. nevadensis*. The discovery of this unusually distinct new species in the middle Mohave Desert is most unexpected. The plant is probably rare and local since Mr. Clokey has failed to rediscover it along the road north of Barstow where he originally found it.

***Cryptantha fastigiata*, sp. nov.**

Planta herbacea vel suffruticosa annua vel saepissime subpersistens 1–10 dm. alta; caulibus erectis vel ascendentibus solitariis vel pluribus abundanter ascenderetque ramosis, pilis antrorse valdeque adpressis 0.5–1 mm. longis et pilis sparsioribus erectis rigidis 1–2 mm. longis e

basi pustulata erumpentibus vestitis; caulibus vetustis basim versus non raro plus minusve duris et lignosis ad 8 mm. crassis; foliis numerosis anguste oblanceolatis vel lineari-oblanceolatis caulibus apicem versus gradatim reductis, inferioribus 3–10 mm. latis 4–6.5 mm. longis, supra medium latioribus, basim versus in petiolum 1–10 cm. longum gradatim attenuatis, apice acutis, utrinque sparse hirsutis (pilis 1–1.5 mm. longis e basi plus minusve conspicue pustulata erumpentibus), subtus prominenter mediocostatis sed enervatis; cymis unilateralibus scorpioideis solitariis vel geminatis laxifloris sparse minuteque bracteatis; corolla alba, tubo ca. 1 mm. longo quam lobis calycis tertia parte brevior, limbo 3–4 mm. diametro; calyce fructifero 3 mm. longo 1–2 mm. longe pedicellato, lobis infra medium costatis lineari-oblongis pilos rectos rigidos erectos 1–1.5 mm. longos et pilos 0.5 mm. longos appressos gerentibus haud villosis; ovulis 4; nuculis heteromorphis triangulari-ovatis nigris tuberculis et margine pallidis ornatis compressis, dorso convexis, ventre late obtusis; sulco apicem versus nuculae angustato, infra medium nuculae in areolam conspicuam expanso; nucula abaxialari maxima persistente majore 1.5–1.9 mm. longa; nuculis 3 consimilibus 1–1.5 mm. longis; gynobasi elongato ca. 1 mm. longo; stylo rigido nuculas maximas 0.5–1 mm. longe superante.

BAJA CALIFORNIA: Puerto Refugio, Angel de la Guardia Island, 1921, *Johnston 3374* (G); Las Animas Bay, 1921, *Johnston 3505* (TYPE, Gray Herb.); San Esteban Island, 1921, *Johnston 3175* (G); South San Lorenzo Island, 1921, *Johnston 4192* (G); 5–6 m. west of Barril, March 1935, *Wiggins 7828* and *Shreve 6992* (G); 40 mi. east of San Ignacio, March 1935, *Shreve 7055* (G); Santa Rosalia, 1889 and 1938, *Palmer 188* and *Gentry 3779* (G); San Marcos Island, 1921, *Johnston 3621* (G); Carmen Island, 1890 and 1931, *Palmer 846* and *Collins, Kearney & Kempton 238* (G).

This species ranges in the middle third of the peninsula of Baja California and on the adjacent islands in the Gulf of California. It has passed as a form of *C. racemosa* (Wats.) Greene and was so treated in my monograph of the genus, *Contr. Gray Herb.* 74: 32–3 (1925), and in my report on the flora of the islands in the Gulf of California, *Proc. Calif. Acad.*, ser. 4, 12: 1147 (1924). Notes on the habit of the plant may be found in the latter report. This plant is most certainly not a form of *C. racemosa*! That latter species has a very different range. From the northernmost part of Baja California *C. racemosa* extends through the hottest and driest parts of the Colorado and Mohave deserts in eastern California, western Arizona and southern Nevada. It becomes a loosely and repeatedly much branched small bush and bears its slenderly long-

pedicellate flowers in a unique type of loose sympodium that is very much more racemose than scorpioid. The well developed biseriate scorpioid cymes, the shorter pedicels, and the long fastigiate stems quickly distinguish *C. fastigiata* from *C. racemosa*. In habit and in most details *C. fastigiata* is very similar to *C. holoptera* (Gray) Macbr., but that latter has larger, very broadly winged, homomorphic nutlets. The closest relative of *C. fastigiata* is *C. inaequalis* Johnst., of southernmost Nevada and adjacent California. In all details, save range and growth-form, it is remarkably similar to *C. fastigiata*. However, *C. inaequalis* is a slender herbaceous annual 1-3 dm. tall with the stems proportionately better branched. The young stems in the inflorescence are clothed with very slender, 0.5-1 mm. long, loosely appressed hairs. In the peninsular species the younger parts of the stem are covered with coarser shorter closely appressed hairs and the hairs are more conspicuously encrusted and hence duller than in *C. inaequalis*.

Cryptantha Rattani Greene, *Pittonia* 1: 760 (1888).

CALIFORNIA (Monterey Co.): along the Carmel River 20 mi. south-east of Carmel, July 1929, *Wolf* 3772 (G); right bank of the Carmel River 3 mi. above the Mission, April 1903, *Heller* 6587 (G); Soledad, May 1881, *Congdon* 72 (G); "Monterey County," 1887, *Hickman* (TYPE, Herb. Greene).

When he published *C. Rattani*, Greene stated that he had received his first material of the species from Rattan, who thought it was undescribed. This material came from near San Jose and Greene then considered it "a state of the common *C. flaccida* with larger corollas and more spreading habit, for the specimens were young and only beginning to flower." Subsequently Hickman sent Greene "a plant in good fruit" which revealed the characters of the species. There is no collection from Rattan, labeled "*C. Rattani*," in the Greene Herbarium at Notre Dame University, though the Hickman plant, so labeled, is preserved there. I suspect that Rattan's immature specimens were not preserved by Greene and that his identification of the Rattan and Hickman collections was based on his recollection of the former. In any case the description of *C. Rattani* was based upon the fruiting plants supplied by Hickman and, despite the name of the species, the Hickman plant from Monterey County must be taken as type. The few specimens of this interesting species, at hand, all come from the country just inland from Monterey, California, and suggest that it may be endemic in that area. Perhaps after all Rattan's plant from San Jose may not have been conspecific with the plant of Hickman. The species has the gross aspect of a plant of

C. hispidissima Greene but has tuberculate nutlets, and well developed corollas indicating its affinities with *C. intermedia* (Gray) Greene. West of the Coast Ranges, *C. intermedia* or its relatives is not known between San Luis Obispo County and San Francisco Bay. This local relative of *C. intermedia* in the Monterey area is of some interest and it is hoped that collectors will watch for it when working in the region.

***Cryptantha pterocarya* (Torr.) Greene var. *stenoloba*, var. nov.**

A forma typica speciei differt lobis calycis fructiferi conspicue elongatis lanceolatis 5-8 mm. longis ca. 1 mm. latis quam nuculis 1.5-2.5-plo longioribus.

ARIZONA: between Mesquite and Littlefield, Mohave Co., 1500 ft. alt., April 17, 1937, *Kearney & Peebles 13184* (G); near Arizona-Nevada line, sandy desert, April 4, 1934, *Maguire 4972* (G). NEVADA: 15 mi. east of Glendale, Clark Co., 4000 ft., May 19, 1933, *Maguire & Blood 4466* (TYPE, Gray Herb.).

A plant of the valley of the lower Virgin River in Nevada and adjacent Arizona where it appears to replace the ordinary form of the species. It has the one wingless and the three broadly winged nutlets of typical *C. pterocarya*, but differs conspicuously in its very elongate narrower calyx-lobes.

***Cryptantha Grahamii* Johnston, Jour. Arnold Arb. 18: 231 (1937).**

UTAH: shale hillside near Willow Creek, 22 mi. south of Ouray, 5500 ft. alt., June 16, 1937, *R. C. Rollins 1716* (G); very dry knoll, east slope of Big Pack Mt., 4 mi. west of Willow Creek, 6000 ft., stems one to few, June 15, 1937, *Rollins 1707* (G).

This remarkable species was described from flowering material, but now, thanks to Mr. Rollins, I can supply a description of the fruit from new material obtained at the type locality. The species keys out in Payson's monograph to *C. sobolifera* Payson, *C. aperta* Payson or *C. Sheldonii* Payson, but it is not related closely to any of these. The species is truly a very distinct one.

Fruit ovoid, the coarse style surpassing it by about 2 mm.; nutlets 4, oblong-lanceolate, 3.5-4 mm. long, 1.8-2 mm. wide, margins touching, knife-like, both faces of nutlets with inconspicuous small low rounded tuberculations, these distinct or somewhat confluent into short irregular rounded ridges; groove straight, extending from near base to near apex, open, very narrowly linear or cuneate-linear, edges not thickened.

***Cryptantha Rollinsii*, sp. nov.**

Planta biennis griseo-viridis hispida; caulibus erectis 1-2 dm. altis

simplicibus solitariis vel raro 2-3 e radice simplice palari erumpentibus; foliis crassiusculis rigidis evidenter costatis utrinque pilos breves graciles erectos vel ascendentes et pilos rigidos longos e basi pustulata orientes erectos conspicue gerentibus; foliis basalibus abundanter pustulatis dense rosulatis sub anthesi desiccatis ca. 3 cm. longis ca. 6 mm. latis paullo infra apicem latioribus deinde basim versus in petiolum 1-2 mm. latum gradatim attenuatis; foliis caulinis 3-5 cm. longis, 5-8 mm. latis, pluribus, superioribus paullo reductis, 1-2 cm. distantibus, oblanceo-spathulatis vel anguste oblongis, apice obtusis; floribus in glomerulis densis 3-6 floris 1-2 mm. longe pedunculatis ex axillis bractearum foliacearum 1-2(-3) cm. longarum erumpentibus; thyrsos obovoideo vel subcylindrico 2-3 cm. crasso 3-5 cm. longo infra medium interrupto; calyce sub anthesi 7-8 mm. longo, lobis lineari-cuneatis extus villosulis et hispidis ad 2 mm. infra appendiculam corollae attingentibus; calycibus fructiferis 8-9 mm. longis induratis, basi in pedicellum crassum rigidum ca. 1 mm. longum abrupte contractis; corolla alba, tubo 7-9 mm. longo subcylindrico, limbo 7-8 mm. diametro ascendente, lobis suborbicularibus 2.5-3 mm. latis, appendiculis faucis trapeziformibus puberulentibus; staminibus infra medium vel apicem versus tubi affixis; nuculis 4 elongatis ca. 3.5 mm. longis 1.5 mm. latis utrinque sublaevibus solo marginem versus obscurissime sparse rugulosis et tuberculatis, dorso convexis, margine anguste alatis, ventre obtusis, sulco recto a basi usque ad apicem nuculae gestis, clauso vel anguste aperto, basi abrupte lateque furcato, margine nullo modo incrassato.

UTAH (Uinta Basin, Uinta Co.): shale hillside on Thornes Ranch near Walker Creek, 22 mi. south of Ouray, 5500 ft., June 16, 1937, *Reed C. Rollins 1715* (TYPE, Gray Herb.); shale breaks, east side of Willow Creek, about 5 mi. north of mouth of Agency Draw, 5500 ft., fl. white, May 22, 1935, *E. H. Graham 8938* (G); talus slope, fl. white with green tube, west side of Green River, south of mouth of Sand Wash, 4500 ft., May 27, 1933, *Graham 7870* (G).

This plant was first sent me by Dr. Graham and though I believed it to be new I did not then publish it as a new species since both of his specimens were flowering plants lacking mature nutlets. Thanks to Mr. Rollins, however, I have since received excellent mature specimens from the same region in which Graham first encountered it. It proves to be a very distinct species having elongate exerted white tubular-funnelform corollas, simple bristly stems, and small nearly smooth nutlets. The gross aspect of the plant is most suggestive of *C. Bradburiana* Payson. The nutlets most suggest those of the Sierran *C. nubigena* Payson. In Payson's monograph it keys out to *C. oblata* Payson. None of these

species can be considered as a close relative of *C. Rollinsii*. In truth the species is such a distinct one that I can find no species that is clearly an immediate relative of it.

Cryptantha nubigena (Greene) Payson, Ann. Missouri Bot. Gard. **14**: 265 (1927).

Orcocarya nubigena Greene, Pittonia **3**: 112 (1896).

Cryptantha Clemensae Payson, Ann. Missouri Bot. Gard. **14**: 267, fig. 26-28 (1927).

This is a species endemic to the high Sierras, from Tulare and Inyo north to Mono and Tuolumne counties, California, chiefly between 10,000 and 12,000 ft. The type of *Orcocarya nubigena* came from the summit of "Clouds Rest" in Yosemite National Park from an altitude of about 9900 ft. The material of the species available to past monographers of this group has been very poor and scanty. Payson saw a poor isotype of the species and mistakenly identified it with plants of eastern Oregon and adjacent northernmost California. The few reasonably good specimens of this plant of the southern Sierras available to Payson he described as a new species, *C. Clemensae*. This latter name consequently falls into the synonymy of *C. nubigena* and the plant of Oregon, mistakenly called "*C. nubigena*," being without name, may be described as a new species, as follows:

Cryptantha subretusa, sp. nov.

Herba perennis caespitosa; caulibus pluribus e radice lignosa erumpentibus 5-18 mm. altis simplicibus pilos 1-2 mm. longos et pilos abundantiores 0.5-1 mm. longos conspicue gerentibus basi persistentibus foliis marcescentibus dense vestitis; foliis basalibus congestis late spathulatis 1-4 cm. longis crassis persistentibus tomentulosis maturitate griseis, lamina orbiculata vel transverse elliptica 4-8 mm. lata apice rotunda vel truncata vel subretusa basi in petiolum 0.7-2 mm. latum abrupte contracta; foliis caulinis spathulatis vel lineari-oblongis numerosis quam internodiis conspicue longioribus; faciebus folii setas appressas 1-2 mm. longas e basi pustulata orientes et pilos rigidos 0.5-1 mm. longos saepe plus minusve tortuosos et appressos valde abundantes gerentibus; inflorescentia subcylindrica densa saepe 2-3-plo longiore quam crassa 1-2.2 cm. diametro; cymis congestis numerosis scorpioideis saepe 7-9-floris in tertia parte superiore caulis gestis; rhachi cymae 5-12 mm. longa; corolla alba, limbo 3-6 mm. diametro, tubo 3-4 mm. longo lobis calycis villosis et hispidis subaequilongo; calycibus maturitate elongatis 5-7 mm. longis 3-4 mm. diametro 0.5-1.5 mm. longe pedicella-

tis; nuculis oblongo-lanceolatis 2.8–3.7 (–4.8) mm. longis, 1.6–1.9 (–2.2) mm. latis basim obtusam versus latioribus anguste marginatis, dorso convexis inconspicue tuberculatis vel breviter rugulosis, facie interiore sublaeve vel inconspicue sparseque tuberculata vel rugulosa obtusa fere per totam longitudinem sulcata; sulco lineari vel subulato basim versus inconspicue expanso.

NEVADA: Santa Rosa Mts., Humboldt Co., July 11, 1898, *Cusick 2028* (G). CALIFORNIA (Siskiyou Co.): crest of long bare easterly slope of Mt. Eddy, 7500 ft., in compact gravel, July 9, 1920, *Heller 13435* (NY); near summit of Redshale Mt., east of Medicine Lake, pumice sand, 8000 ft., Aug. 18, 1923, *Applegate 3869 A* (G). OREGON: Crater Lake, Klamath Co., pumice slope of Cloud Gap, 8000 ft., 1934 and 1936, *Applegate 8198* (St.), *10875* and *10878* (G); Crater Lake, pumice slope on rim, 7000 ft., 1935, *Thompson 12206* (TYPE, Gray Herb.); Crater Lake, eastern rim in deep sand, 1924, *M. S. Baker 629* (G); Crater Lake, pumice near rim, 1929, *Wynd 1637* (G); about 4 mi. northwest of Adel, Lake Co., high sterile slope, June 1937, *Peck 18480* (G); above Blitzen Gorge, open rocky crest of Steens Mt., Harney Co., 9000 ft., July 1935, *Thompson 12152* (G); Pine Creek, Baker Co., alpine perennial, Sept. 1879, *Cusick* (G); east side of Lostine Canyon, 18 mi. above Lostine, Wallowa Co., July 1933, *Peck 17854* (St.; NY); above Jewett Lake, dry talus slope a mile south of Arenoid Lake, Wallowa Co., July 1933, *Peck 18063* (NY, St.); above Ice Lake, on high sterile slope, Wallowa Co., July 1934, *Peck 18511* (NY, St.).

The account of *C. nubigena* given in Payson's monograph applies almost entirely to this new species. Most of the specimens he cites, his description of the species, and his illustration of the nutlet, belong to *C. subretusa*. As I have indicated above, *C. nubigena* is endemic to the crests of the southern Sierras of California and does not approach, within 250 miles, the range of *C. subretusa*. The Californian plant differs from *C. subretusa* in being a weaker, more slender, more bristly plant with less firm, green, acute or obtuse basal leaves, much smaller smoother nutlets and a more interrupted inflorescence with a capitate terminal cluster and scattered smaller lateral ones below.

The present plant though evidently distinct from the Sierran *C. nubigena* is involved in the puzzling complex of forms containing *C. Sheldoni* (Brand) Payson and *C. celosioides* (Eastw.) Payson. These latter species need more study. I am of the opinion that the name *C. celosioides* should be extended to cover most of the coarse large-flowered plants of low altitudes found in Washington and Oregon and consequently most of the forms which Payson has referred to *C. Sheldoni*. The type of *C.*

Sheldoni represents one of several peculiar forms, probably local species, found in northeastern Oregon. Generally *C. subretusa* may be distinguished from the other species of Oregon by its elongate nutlet, and tomentulose thickish obtuse, truncate or subretuse basal leaves. Perhaps to it belong certain robust plants from southern Oregon (near Paisley, Lake Co., *Peck 15648*) and adjacent California (Lava Beds Nat. Monument, Siskiyou Co., *Applegate 9486* and *10514*). Flowering material from Warner Mts., Oregon (*Austin & Bruce 2270*) and from Steens Mt. (*Applegate 5645*) seems to have the habit of *C. subretusa* but the corollas are large and suggest those of *C. celosioides*.

***Cryptantha hypsophila*, sp. nov.**

Herba perennis caespitosa; caulibus pluribus e radice profundo lignoso erumpentibus 5–15 cm. longis simplicibus hispidis pilos 2–3 mm. longos rigidos divaricatos et pilos abundantes 0.5–1 mm. longos tortuosos conspicue gerentibus; foliis basalibus 1–2.2 cm. longis 2–4.5 mm. latis spathulatis marcescentibus infra apicem latoribus deinde basim versus gradatim attenuatis apice rotundis utrinque tomentulosis pilis brevibus abundantibus et setis appressis e basi pustulata orientibus vestitis; foliis caulinis pluribus conspicuis saepe hispidis spathulatis vel lineari-spathulatis; inflorescentia thyrsoida 1.5–2 cm. crassa 2–5 cm. longa densiflora subglobosa vel subcylindrica; cymis numerosis congestis glomeratis 3–7-floris; corolla ca. 7 mm. longa, tubo ad 4 mm. crasso lobis calycis aequilongo, limbo ad 5 mm. diametro; calyces fructifero 6–8 mm. longo; nuculis oblongo-lanceolatis 3–4 mm. longis 1.4–1.8 mm. latis anguste marginatis apice acutis, basi obtusis, dorse convexis inconspicue tuberculatis, ventre sublaevibus obtusis fere per totam longitudinem sulcatis; sulco lineari vel cuneato basi late furcato.

IDAHO (Blaine Co.): crest of high barren ridge at head of Boulder Creek, Sawtooth Mts., 11,000 ft., Aug. 6, 1937, *J. W. Thompson 14129* (TYPE, Gray Herb.); alpine rocky slopes of Mt. Hyndman, Sawtooth Range, 9500 ft., July 30, 1936, *Thompson 13628* (G); loose slide rock, Smoky Mts., 9500 ft., *Macbride & Payson 3771*, in pt. (G).

This species is known only from south-central Idaho, Blaine County, over 150 miles east of the range of *C. subretusa*. Macbride, *Contr. Gray Herb.* 49: 65 (1917), and Payson, *Ann. Missouri Bot. Gard.* 14: 265 (1927), identified this isolated plant of Idaho as a form of *C. nubigena*. Its relations, however, are not with the true *C. nubigena* of California but with the plant of Oregon formerly confused with it, namely *C. subretusa*. The Idaho plant is more spreading and bristly and has smaller nutlets and narrower less firm leaves that are obtuse or acute at apex.

Cryptantha Coryi, sp. nov.

Planta biennis saepe robusta e radice palari valida lignosa erumpens; caulibus pluribus erectis rigidis 15–45 cm. altis (basim versus 2.5–5 mm. crassis) saepe hispidis setas rigidas appressas vel patentes et pilos minutos flexuosos abundantes gerentibus; foliis basalibus 5–14 cm. longis crassiusculis lineari-oblanco-latis apicem acutum vel obtusum versus 4–10 mm. latis saepe strigoso-tomentosis setas appressas 1.5–3 mm. longas rigidas e basi pustulata erumpentes et pilos minutos appressos gerentibus; foliis caulinis numerosis saepe 1.5–2 cm. distantibus saepe 2–3 cm. longis lineari-oblongis vel oblongo-lanceolatis 3–4 mm. latis acutis; cymis 3–10 scorpioideis ascendentibus elongatis e axillis foliorum supremorum erumpentibus 10–20-floris, maturitate 5–20 mm. distantibus, supremis 5–13 cm. longis, inferioribus gradatim brevioribus, thyrsum 7–18 cm. longum 4–9 cm. crassum haud densum formantibus; floribus fructiferis 3–10 mm. distantibus; bracteis cymae 5–10 mm. longis evidentibus lineari-lanceolatis; calyce sub anthesi 4–6 mm. longo subsessili, maturitate 6–10 mm. longo 1–5 mm. longo rigideque pedicellato setis et pilis minutis vestito saepe hispido; corolla alba 6–8 mm. longa, limbo 6–7 mm. diametro patente, tubo 4–5 mm. longo quam lobis calycis paullo longiore; nuculis 4 laevibus angulatis 2.5–3 mm. altis et latis eis *C. Jamesii* similibus margine haud conniventibus.

TEXAS: 16 mi. northeast of Ft. Stockton, Pecos Co., 1933, *Cory 5599* (G); about 2 mi. west of Longfellow, Pecos Co., Apr. 15, 1936, *V. L. Cory* (TYPE, Gray Herb.); near Persimmon Gap, Brewster Co., fl. white, 1931, *McKelvey 1979* (G); 55.8 mi. south of Alpine, Brewster Co., Apr. 13, 1936, *Cory* (G); Feodora, Terrell Co., dry rocky plain, 1928, *E. J. Palmer 33575* (G); 8 mi. east of Langtry, Val Verde Co., Apr. 6, 1939, *Cory* (G); 7 mi. southeast of Del Rio, Val Verde Co., April 1, 1939, *Cory* (G); Big Spring, Howard Co., stony hills, June 11, 1900, *Eggert* (G); Big Spring, deep sand, 1928, *E. J. Palmer 34009* (G); Ross Place, Tom Green Co., 1929, *Cory 651* (G); Upper Concho, sandy hills and plains, *Reverchon 2120* (G); between Uvalde and Del Rio, fl. white, 1931, *McKelvey 1891* (G); without data, *Wright 1566*, in pt. (G).

This is the plant of Texas which Payson treated as "*C. Palmeri*." It is known from Reeves and Brewster east to Howard, Tom Green and Kinney counties, Texas, and is evidently different from the type and only known collection of *C. Palmeri* (Gray) Payson, from the mountains south of Saltillo, Coahuila. The Mexican plant is a perennial with a slender multicapital caudex producing more slender and more densely strigose basal leaves, more slender stems, smaller corollas with a dis-

tinctly narrower limb, and finally an inflorescence of glomerules rather than elongating scorpioid cymes. The coarse habit, the biennial root and the very well developed elongate scorpioid cymes quickly distinguish *C. Coryi* from true *C. Palmeri* of Mexico. I do not believe that these two species are even immediately related. As Payson has indicated this Texan plant has affinities with *C. Jamesii* var. *multicaulis* (Torr.) Payson. The true Mexican, *C. Palmeri* has its closest relation in *C. crassipes* described below.

***Cryptantha crassipes*, sp. nov.**

Herba cinerea e radice perenni valida cortice nigrescente oblecta oriens; caulibus pluribus erectis simplicibus 6-30 cm. altis plus minusve hispidis setis longis et pilis mollibus brevibus laxe appresseque vestitis, basi ima persistentibus induratis, basibus petiolorum marcidis crasse squamoso-vestitis caudicem crassum multicipitalem conspicuum formantibus; foliis basalibus congestis crassiusculis lineari-spathulatis vel anguste lineari-oblancoelatis 4-6 cm. longis 2-6 mm. latis utrinque dense pallideque strigosis (indumento e setis 1-2 mm. longis rigidis e basi pustulata orientibus et pilis ca. 0.5 mm. longis flexuosis mollibus composito) apice obtusis vel rotundis; foliis caulinis sparsis 1.5-3 cm. distantibus 1-2 cm. longis indumento laxe appresso vestitis plus minusve hispidis; floribus glomeratis sub anthesi in inflorescentiam capitatam densam 1-2.5 cm. diametro caulem sparse foliatum terminantem aggregatis; inflorescentia fructifera ambitu obovata vel oblongo-obovata ex glomerulo terminali multifloro 2.5-3 cm. diametro congesto latiore quam longo et infra glomerulum maximum ex glomerulis 1-3 parvis 1-5-floris 1-2 cm. longe pedunculatis in axillis foliorum supremorum 1-2 cm. longorum 5-25 mm. distantium gestis composita; cymis omnino glomeratis fructiferis congestis vix longioribus quam latis haud elongato-scorpioideis; corolla ut videtur alba conspicua, limbo patente ca. 8 mm. diametro, lobis orbicularibus ca. 2.2 mm. diametro, tubo ca. 9 mm. longo; calyce sub anthesi ca. 9 mm. longo, lobis cuneatis fere apicem tubi corollae attingentibus setis et pilis laxe appressis dense vestitis, maturitate paullo accrescentibus, 1-3 mm. longe pedicellatis; nuculis 4 fructum hemisphaericum formantibus crassis angulatis 3.5-4 mm. longis ca. 3 mm. latis a dorso visum orbiculari-triangularibus vel ovato-triangularibus, margine lateraliter conniventibus dorso convexis opacis inconspicue rugulosis, ventre angulatis sublaevibus, sulco angustissimo lineato.

TEXAS (Brewster Co.): tributary of Alamo de Caesario, 18 mi. north of Terlingua, April 3, 1939, *V. L. Cory* (G); 55 mi. south of Alpine,

April 13, 1936, *Cory* (G); 6.5 mi. east of Agua Fria Springs, April 13, 1936, *Cory 18613* (TYPE, Gray Herb.).

This interesting species comes from the Big Bend region of Texas. It is probably most closely related to the plant collected by Edward Palmer in the mountains south of Saltillo, Coahuila, and the one properly bearing the name, *C. Palmeri* (Gray) Payson. Both species are perennials having a multicapital caudex, narrow pallid densely strigose basal leaves and an inflorescence of glomerules rather than elongating scorpioid cymes. The Texan plant, however, is coarser than the Mexican plant and has a much coarser heavier caudex, non-bristly calyx-lobes, and a corolla-limb nearly twice as broad. The type and only known collection of *C. Palmeri* is immature and ripe nutlets are unknown. The mature nutlets of *C. crassipes* are rugulose. The only other member of the group of *C. Jamesii* (Torr.) Payson, to which *C. crassipes* and *C. Palmeri* belong, which has roughened nutlets is *C. oblata* (Jones) Payson. This latter species ranges in Texas from El Paso southeastward into Presidio County. It has elongating scorpioid cymes, exerted corolla-tube, tuberculate nutlets, and a less persisting root.

***Hackelia Sharsmithii*, sp. nov.**

Herba perennis; caulibus gracillimis pluribus simplicibus rigidiusculis fragilibus 1–2 mm. crassis inconspicue strigosis 1–3 cm. altis erectis vel ascendentibus, basi vestigiis petiolorum emarcidorum fuscis conspicue obtectis, caudicem multicapitem formantibus; foliis viridibus obscure nervatis utrinque inconspicue strigosis; foliis inferioribus majoribus, lamina lanceo-elliptica vel oblongo-lanceolata 4–7 cm. longa 14–30 mm. lata, apice acuta vel obtusa, basi in petiolum alatum 2–6 cm. longum contracta; foliis caulinis 6–9 sessilibus oblongis vel ovatis vel lanceo-ovatis 2–3.5 cm. longis 8–18 mm. latis, apice acutis, basi rotundis vel cordatis; cymis racemiformibus terminalibus geminatis vel ternatis (raro solitariis in axillis foliorum superiorum) maturitate 2–10 cm. longis 2–14-floris plus minusve bracteatis, bracteis saepe omnino subulatis inconspicuis 1–2 mm. longis rariter 1–2 grandibus foliaceis 5–20 mm. longis et 3–10 mm. latis; calyce sub anthesi 2–2.7 mm. longo sparse strigoso, lobis lanceolatis, pedicellis 1–6 mm. longis; corolla azurea ca. 4 mm. longa, limbo ad 6 mm. diametro, tubo ca. 2 mm. longo non raro medium versus constricto, lobis ca. 1.7 mm. longis apice rotundis; appendiculis forniculibus lunatis, margine superiore ciliolatis, latere interiore valde convexis; antheris ca. 0.2 mm. longis apice fere sinus lorum corollae attingentibus; pedicellis fructiferis laxe recurvatis ad 12 mm. longis; nuculis 4 sine margine 2.6–3 mm. longis et 1.1–1.4 mm.

latis lanceolatis, margine appendiculis coerulescentibus subulatis 1.3–1.9 mm. longis (apice glochidiatis) basim versus plus minusve confluentibus ornatis, dorso convexis granulatis plus minusve muricatis et appendiculatis, (appendiculis 1–3 ca. 1 mm. longis); gynobasi 1–1.2 mm. longo; stylo ca. 1 mm. longo.

CALIFORNIA: shelter of rocks in cirque northwest of Consultation Lake, Lone Pine Canyon, Inyo County, 12,000 ft., Aug. 19, 1937, *C. W. Sharsmith 3280* (G); shelter of boulders on recent moraine in cirque east of Mt. Muir, Inyo Co., 12,100 ft., Aug. 20, 1937, *Sharsmith 3336* (G); shelter of granite boulders above Mirror Lake, Lone Pine Canyon, Inyo Co., 11,000 ft., Aug. 21, 1937, *Sharsmith 3354* (TYPE, Gray Herb.); in shelter of rocks, summit of Boreal Plateau, southwest of Siberian Outpost, Tulare County, 11,400 ft., Aug. 27, 1937, *Sharsmith 3415* (G).

This remarkable species is a recent discovery in the Mt. Whitney region in the high southern Sierras of California. The species sets the southwestern limit for the genus in the United States and presents a new type of habitat and a new growth-form for the genus. The plant grows under rocks above timberline and has short brittle spreading tufted leafy stems and accordingly a gross habit very suggestive of the dwarf alpine and subalpine *Mertensias* found in the Rocky Mountains. Nothing like it is known in *Hackelia*. Its habit represents a transition between the relatively coarse erect habit characteristic of most *Hackelias* and that of the slenderly caulescent and sparingly strigose Asiatic species of *Eritrichium*. Furthermore *H. Sharsmithii* frequents the arctic-alpine region which heretofore has been thought to be characteristic of *Eritrichium*. The two genera are now revealed as differing in little more than the direction of their fruiting pedicels,—erect or slightly curved outward in *Eritrichium* and decurved or reflexed in *Hackelia*. It is indeed surprising that this very distinct plant could remain unknown in the reasonably well botanized area about Mt. Whitney and then be collected by one botanist at four different stations in a single season. It ranks along with *Mertensia bella* Piper and *Cryptantha Thompsonii* Johnst., as one of the most distinct and interesting additions to the borage-flora of the Pacific States which has been made in the past twenty-five years.

Pectocarya heterocarpa (Johnston), comb. nov.

Pectocarya penicillata var. *heterocarpa* Johnston, Contr. Gray Herb. 70: 37 (1924).

This plant is undoubtedly distinct from *P. penicillata* (H. & A.) DC. It differs in fruit, calyx and geographic distribution. The fruit borne on

the branches consists of 4 nutlets the opposed ones on each side being more or less similar and differing from the other pair in size, form, and attachment. One pair of nutlets is more or less ascendingly curved and is usually margined. The other pair is more or less recurving and unmargined with the adaxial nutlet bent back against and frequently somewhat adhering to the pedicel. The calyx is strongly oblique and asymmetrical. The abaxial side of the fruiting calyx is elongate. The floral receptacle is prolonged obliquely out on the abaxial side, and the pedicel appears to be lateral in attachment. In fact the elongated distorted receptacle seems to be merely a broadened prolongation of the pedicel bearing a pinnate arrangement of unequal sepals. The calyx-lobes are very unequal even at anthesis. The two distal abaxial lobes are nearly equal and are obviously the largest. The larger of these two distal lobes subtends a margined ascending nutlet, the shorter one a decurved unmargined nutlet. The remaining three lobes of the calyx are successively smaller and project (at right angles) from along the side of the elongate receptacle. The smallest (ca. 1 mm. long) is the one nearest the pedicel and at maturity it projects laterally out from under the adaxial decurved unmargined nutlet. In *P. penicillata* the calyx is supported by a centrally attached pedicel and the calyx and lobes are not obliquely distorted. The four nutlets are each subtended by consimilar calyx-lobes. A single reduced lobe projects out between the two axial nutlets. This type of calyx is normal for the genus. The obliquely distorted calyx which I have described for *P. heterocarpa* is a very conspicuous and real departure from this normal type and it is otherwise known only in *P. peninsularis* newly described below. I have found no transitions connecting it with the normal type of calyx. This remarkable development in *P. heterocarpa* supplementing such other characters of the species as the heteromorphy of nutlets within the fruit and the abundance of distinctive (perhaps cleistogamic) fruit about the very base of the plant, leave little doubt as to its specific distinctness. It is one of the very distinct species in the genus! *Pectocarya heterocarpa* ranges from northern Sonora, through the southwestern half of Arizona, north into southern (Clark County) Nevada and extreme southwestern (Washington County) Utah, and west into the Colorado and Mohave deserts of California (north to the Death Valley area). It probably occurs in extreme northeastern Baja California, as an extension south from the Colorado Desert, though I have seen no specimens from actually south of the Californian boundary. In middle Baja California it is represented by the closely related *P. peninsularis*. True *P. penicillata* has a very different range. From Wyoming, Idaho and eastern Washington, with an outlying station in the dry in-

terior of British Columbia, it ranges south into the northern half of Nevada and, west of the Sierra Nevada, south into coastal southern California and northwestern Baja California. It occasionally extends through the low passes onto the edge of the Mohave and Colorado deserts as for example near Mohave, Elizabeth Lake, and Jacumba, but always remains easily distinguished from *P. heterocarpa*.

The strongly heteromorphic nutlets and the distorted calyx of *P. heterocarpa* give new reasons for believing that the genus *Harpagonella* is, indeed, a much modified derivative of *Pectocarya*, characterized by its much accrescent and highly specialized irregular calyx and modified fewer nutlets. The two largest calyx-lobes of *P. heterocarpa* are the homologues of the distal pair of lobes in other *Pectocaryas* and also of the two united lobes forming the beak in *Harpagonella*. A study of the calyx at anthesis, and later, seems to show that these two lobes are abaxial in position. This places the odd reduced lobe next to the axis which is a position rare and unusual among the Gamopetalae, and in fact among all dicotelydons.

***Pectocarya peninsularis*, sp. nov.**

Herba annua gracillima prostrata strigosa vel hispidula basi caules paucos vel multos 5–15 cm. longos gerens; foliis angustis linearibus 1–4 cm. longis 0.5–1 mm. latis; floribus dimorphis; floribus infimis imam ad basim caulis gestis verisimiliter cleistogamicis; nuculis florum infimorum valde heteromorphis 2 mm. longis ad 1 mm. latis apicem versus latioribus, nucula abaxialari evidenter marginata (margine dentato) sparse strigosa, nucula axialari pedicello plus minusve adnata haud marginata dorse convexa straminea subglabra, nuculis lateralibus inconspicue marginatis strigosis; floribus caulinis chasmogamicis; nuculis florum caulinorum heteromorphis ad 2 mm. longis, nucula abaxiali margine pallido 0.5–0.8 mm. lato grosse dentato (apicibus dentium in pilum uncinatum productis) conspicue ornata in ambitu superne visa elliptico-ovata; nuculis lateralibus abaxiali plus minusve similibus, margine inconspicuo dentibus subulatis distantibus armatis.

BAJA CALIFORNIA: 26 mi. south of Pozo Aleman, March 4, 1935, *Shreve 7004* (G); 11 mi. southeast of Mesquital, Feb. 8, 1935, *Haines & Stewart* (G); wash 2 mi. north of Millers Landing, Feb. 10, 1935, *Haines & Stewart 160* (G); Playa Santa Catarina, March 10, 1930, *Wiggins 4442* (G); semidesert hills between El Marmol and Rosario, March 12, 1930, *Wiggins 4465a* (G); sandy wash at junction of El Marmol and San Fernando roads, 25 mi. from El Marmol, March 5, 1930, *Wiggins 4345* (G); Santa Marco Plains and low adjacent hills, 23.5 mi. south of Ham-

ilton Ranch, 100 ft. alt., March 3, 1930, *Wiggins 4305* (TYPE, Gray Herb.); flats 8 mi. north of Hamilton Ranch, a mile inland, March 2, 1930, *Wiggins 4291* (G); 7 mi. east of Santo Tomas, Feb. 2, 1935, *Shreve 6826* (G).

This species is closely related to *P. heterocarpa* and has the heteromorphic nutlets and distorted calyx of that species. It ranges in the mid-section of the peninsula of Baja California, while its relative is known south of the Mexican boundary only in northern Sonora. The peninsular plant differs in its smaller more broadly winged nutlets. In those nutlets of the heteromorphic fruit which are winged, the margin is spreading, broad, and coarsely toothed. Viewed from above these nutlets are elliptical-ovate rather than panduriform or oblong or linear-oblong. The four nutlets of the fruit are in one plane and not, as in *P. heterocarpa*, with two upcurving and two decurving. The axial nutlets are unmarginated, convex above and nearly glabrous.

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FURTHER NOTES ON JASMINUM

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IN THIS PAPER are presented several new combinations and a new variety in the section ALTERNIFOLIA of the genus *Jasminum*. These combinations are all within the two species, *J. humile* L. and the erstwhile *J. heterophyllum* Roxburgh. In the case of the former it is merely a subdivision of a broad specific concept while the changes in the latter are the result of nomenclatural rules.

In a former paper on Chinese jasmines* I interpreted *J. humile* in a rather broad sense and like many other authors, included within the species *J. revolutum* Sims and *J. Wallichianum* Lindley which, at least in horticultural literature, are generally considered distinct species and are grown quite extensively under these names. For this reason, even though there is overlapping among the three species and although in some instances it is difficult to classify a specimen positively, I feel that the best solution is to classify the two species *J. revolutum* Sims and *J. Wallichianum* Lindley with *J. humile* L., but separate them as varieties rather than merge them in a single unit.

My attention has been drawn to the fact that there exists for the species *J. heterophyllum* Roxburgh, an earlier homonym *J. heterophyllum* Moench which is a synonym of *J. fruticans* L. This necessitates the finding of a new name. As no valid synonym exists, it seems best to use the Latin equivalent "*diversifolium*" as the specific epithet for this *Jasminum*.

*Kobuski in Jour. Arnold Arb. 13: 145-179. 1932.

Jasminum diversifolium, nom. nov.

Jasminum heterophyllum Roxburgh, Hort. Beng. 3. 1814, nomen; Fl. Ind. ed. Carey et Wall. 1: 99, 164, 1820; Fl. Ind. ed. Carey, 1: 100, 1832.—Schultes, Mant. 92. 1822.—D. Don, Prodr. Fl. Nepal. 106, 1825.—DeCandolle, Prodr. 8: 312. 1844.—Loudon, Arb. Frut. Brit. ed. 2, 2: 1249. 1854.—C. B. Clarke in Hooker f., Fl. Brit. Ind. 3: 601. 1882.—Non Moench, 1794.

Jasminum arborcum Hamilton ex D. Don, Prodr. Fl. Nepal. 106. 1825, in syn.—DeCandolle, Prodr. 8: 312. 1844, in syn.—Loudon, Arb. Frut. Brit. ed. 2, 2: 1249. 1854, in syn.—Non Schultes, 1822.

Jasminum macrophyllum Hort. ex DeCandolle, Prodr. 8: 312. 1844, in syn.

The name *J. heterophyllum* Roxburgh (1814, 1820) cannot be retained as valid because of an earlier homonym, *J. heterophyllum* Moench (1794), which in turn is a synonym of *J. fruticans* L.

Although two names have been listed in literature as synonyms of *J. heterophyllum* Roxb. neither can be accepted as valid. The first of these two names, *J. arborcum* Hamilton mss., was listed by D. Don (Prodr. Fl. Nepal. 106. 1825). There is an earlier *J. arborcum* Schultes (Mant. 1: 90. 1822).

The other name, *J. macrophyllum* Hort., listed as a synonym by DeCandolle, represent merely a horticultural name, not validly published, and probably without a type specimen.

Therefore a new name "diversifolium" is proposed above, being a Latin equivalent of its earliest and best fitting name.

The varietal changes are listed below:

Jasminum diversifolium Kobuski var. **glabricorymbosum** (W. W. Smith), comb. nov.

Jasminum heterophyllum Roxburgh var. *glabricorymbosum* W. W. Smith in Notes Roy. Bot. Gard. Edinburgh, 12: 209. 1920.—Kobuski in Jour. Arnold Arb. 13: 149. 1932.

Jasminum diversifolium Kobuski var. **subhumile** (W. W. Smith), comb. nov.

Jasminum subhumile W. W. Smith in Notes Roy. Bot. Gard. Edinburgh, 8: 127. 1913.

Jasminum heterophyllum Roxburgh var. *subhumile* (W. W. Smith) Kobuski in Jour. Arnold Arb. 13: 149. 1932.

Jasminum humile Linnaeus, Spec. Pl. 1: 7. 1753.—Ker in Bot. Reg. 5: t. 350. 1819.—DeCandolle, Prodr. 8: 313. 1844.—Boissier, Fl. Or. 4: 42. 1875.—Nicholson, Illustr. Dict. Gard. 2: 207. 1887.—Schneider, Ill. Handb. Laubholz. 2: 840. 1911.